Autism

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Autism is a disorder of neural development characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and by restricted and repetitive behavior. These signs all begin before a child is three vears old.[1] Autism affects information processing in the brain by altering how nerve cells and their synapses connect and organize: how this occurs is not well understood.[2] It is one of three recognized disorders in the autism spectrum (ASDs), the other two being Asperger syndrome, which lacks delays in cognitive development and language, and Pervasive Developmental Disorder-Not Otherwise Specified (commonly abbreviated as PDD-NOS), which is diagnosed when the full set of criteria for autism or Asperger syndrome are not met.[3]

Autism has a strong genetic basis, although the genetics of autism are complex and it is unclear whether ASD is explained more by rare mutations, or by rare combinations of common genetic variants. [4] In rare cases, autism is strongly associated with agents that cause birth defects. [5]

Controversies surround other proposed environmental causes, such as heavy metals,

Autism

Classification and external resources



Repetitively stacking or lining up objects is a behavior occasionally associated with individuals with antism

ICD-10 F84 (

(http://apps.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online/?

gf80.htm+f840)

ICD-9 299.00

OMIM 209850 (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/209850)

DiseasesDB 1142 (http://www.diseasesdatabase.com/ddb1142.htm)

MedlinePlus 001526

(http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/001526.htm)

eMedicine med/3202 (http://www.emedicine.com/med/topic3202.htm)

ped/180 (http://www.emedicine.com/ped/topic180.htm#)

MeSH D001321 (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/cgi/mesh/2010/MB_cgi?

field=uid&term=D001321)

GeneReviews Autism overview

(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?

book=gene&part=autism-overview)